

tigation of genetic carriers and on genetic studies of a variety of clinical disorders.

The Symposium begins and ends with reviews of studies on the possible role of genetic factors in the etiology of mental illness and behavior disorders and on various demographic aspects of these conditions in the United States and elsewhere.

The book is in part a tribute to Dr. Kallman (the Editor), who has been working in the field of psychiatric genetics for the past 25 years against a background of disinterest in this area by most clinical psychiatrists. It highlights the dramatic recent advances in medical genetics, and augurs an increasing interest in the biological determinants of mental and emotional disorders.

It is highly recommended for all physicians who wish to keep abreast of what promises to be a major front in medical research in the years to come.

NORMAN Q. BRILL, M.D.

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**DR. MARY WALKER—The Little Lady in Pants—**Charles McCool Snyder. Vantage Press, Inc., 120 W. 31st Street, New York 1, N. Y., 1962. 166 pages, \$3.95.

This biographical book comes from the pen of a well known professional historian. While on a teaching assignment in Oswego, New York, Doctor Charles Snyder found himself in the birthplace of a Doctor Mary Walker, and the citizens of this community were still talking about this unusual person. This little known woman was news in the United States in the last half of the 1800's and the early 1900's as well as in England and France. She was not only a physician when women doctors were rare, but she also served in the Civil War and received the Congressional Medal of Honor for this service. During and following the war she was a tireless lecturer and worker for more comfortable and sanitary dress for women. She believed this consisted of a below-the-knee coatdress over pantaloons! Hence the title of the book.

Doctor Snyder has written delightfully of this lady who had tireless energy and will. Born into a family which not only permitted their daughters to have a higher education but actually encouraged them, she sought a medical training and obtained it.

This small book sparkles with stories of her trials and experiences as a physician and suffragette who spent more time campaigning and lecturing than she did practicing medicine. Because of her unorthodox attire she was always the center of attraction. She even had the temerity to wear this "outfit" to her own wedding!

Aside from the story of the central figure, the writer gives the reader insight into the political and cultural life of the period. Those who enjoy historical biographies will wish to add this book to their list.

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**SYNOPSIS OF ROENTGEN SIGNS—**Isadore Meschan, M.D., Professor and Director of the Department of Radiology at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; formerly Professor and Head of the Department of Radiology at The University of Arkansas School of Medicine, Little Rock, Arkansas. With the assistance of R. M. F. Farrer-Meschan, M.B., B.S. (Melbourne, Australia), M.D., Research Associate, Department of Radiology, Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1962. 436 pages, 1488 illustrations on 465 figures, \$11.00.

This is a synopsis of the author's larger textbook "Roentgen Signs and Clinical Diagnosis." It is so organized that each page serves as an individual outline unit, suitable for teaching or review.

Normal radiographic anatomy is first reviewed, followed

by a short section on technical aspects of examination. A summary of pathological features pertinent to radiography is presented.

There are 10 chapters on disorders and diseases of bone, two on disorders of the heart and 14 on other systems. The chapters on the osseous system are particularly complete and commendable. In the cardiovascular section, acquired valvular disease and pericarditis are not considered, but of course are covered in the larger text first mentioned.

In essence, this is an elementary monograph, particularly suitable for the medical student and potentially useful as a study aid for practitioners in many fields of medicine. There are numerous reproductions of roentgenograms, anatomic diagrams and line drawings. Appended to each chapter is a series of questions suitable for review and examination. The author is Professor and Director of the Department of Radiology at Bowman Gray School of Medicine in North Carolina.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.D.

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**ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION—Theory and Applications**—By 15 Authors. Edited by James L. Whittenberger, M.D., James Stevens Simmons Professor of Public Health, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass. Hoeber Medical Division, Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., 49 East Thirty-Third Street, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. 276 pages, \$10.00.

The text in three parts—the physiology, techniques and clinical artificial respiration—has been assembled using the most outstanding groups of workers in the field of resuscitation during the past 10 to 12 years. The authors have epitomized most effectively the tremendous amount of data produced during this time and clearly define the current concepts of resuscitative requirements demanded of the rescuer in all emergency parameters. Nowhere else can such authoritative data be quickly available for rapid perusal. This book is a "must" as a teaching aid and reference for the instructor and pupil. This includes—in addition to all physicians, dentists and nurses—para-medical rescuers, firemen, policemen, lifeguards, athletic trainers, coaches, etc. Many of these para-medical rescuers have basic training in respiratory emergencies but require upgrading and modernizing in their methods.

The chapter covering closed chest cardiac resuscitation codifies the procedure but requires expansion to cover its present status in rescue and disaster medicine.

ROBERT O. BAUER, M.D.

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**FUNDAMENTALS OF VOLUNTARY HEALTH CARE**—Edited by George B. de Huszar. The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho, 1962. 457 pages, \$6.00.

This ambitious volume is described as a "source book" of nongovernmental means of achieving satisfactory health care for the American people. It consists of two main parts: the first one deals with basic themes such as the nature of charity, the lengthening shadow of government, the importance of individualism, the problem of true social engineering and the inherent difficulties of bureaucratic management. The second deals with specific forms of government coverage, voluntary sickness service, major medical expense insurance, and allied topics.

Opitz observes that in 1902 the U. S. government owned, exclusive of land, about 3 per cent of the total national wealth; in 1922 government ownership amounted to 9 per cent; in 1946, 22 per cent, and in 1954, 27 per cent. The reader can project this curve to the time when the government will own most of the total national wealth, unless the relentless process is tempered or reversed.

One of the large factors tending to perpetuate the process is of course the expansion of government into business—the

substitution of bureaucratic management for profit management. Bureaucratic management is required to comply with detailed rules and regulations, but has no standard of performance as does profit management. The citizen believes that bureaucratic management is wasteful, inefficient, slow and dominated by red tape; it kills ambition, destroys initiative and the incentive to do more than the minimum required. The unsolved problem is how to give it a standard of measurement by which it could be compared with conventional profit management. The vast number of enterprises in which the State is now involved, either as a manufacturer or distributor is summarized on page 77. It may give the reader pause.

Jewkes quotes Edmond Burke, "The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion." He discusses the fashions in economic thinking, fashions that spread like wildfire in certain communities and during certain decades. Unfortunately, this particular chapter was written in 1948, and is therefore of historic rather than other value. He observes "The obstacles encountered in establishing economic facts and in creating an understanding of economic cause and effect may well lead to a cynical, if not completely fatalistic, attitude."

Hayek discusses in considerable detail the illusion of Social Security. His chapter alone is worth the price of the book. Likewise, Lutz on Public Health, Lees on the economics of health services, and Campbell on voluntary health insurance in the United States.

The United States is almost the only large nation which does not have some form of governmental sickness service for the people at large. Yet, under its voluntary system, it has made greater progress in the application of medical and sanitary science than any other country. Physicians in teaching centers like San Francisco know the large number of foreign doctors who come to study our methods and our programs. But Mr. Cohen and his colleagues in Washington would undo this.

The excellent chapter by Orr is a reprint of his outstanding article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* on the grave problems resulting from the medical profession's adoption of governmental medicine via the Veterans Administration program. This expands relentlessly despite the fact that at no time in our history has the average person had as great an ability to pay for his medical care as he has at the present time. Our death rate is declining steadily. But unfortunately our demands for the fountain of youth are climbing equally relentlessly.

In the final chapter, Lee comments on the curious paradox of contemporary philosophy that a man should spend what he earns for his pleasures rather than for what he needs. The funds are available for very comprehensive medical care if the public were disposed to spend them. Nevertheless, good medical care continues to be a personal, complicated and "unpredictably precarious service." It cannot be standardized or mass produced. No schedule of fees or catalogue of prices can ever measure its actual values.

More than two dozen authors make up the team which is responsible for this book. It is not light reading, but I believe it is informative for many Public Health workers, Social Service workers, and practicing physicians.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.D.

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**ERYTHROPOIESIS**—Edited by Leon O. Jacobson, M.D., and Margot Doyle, Ph.D. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. 399 pages, \$6.75.

These are the Proceedings of a Conference on Erythropoietin and Regulation of Erythropoiesis held in San Francisco, January 21-23, 1962, sponsored by the Hematology Study Section of the United States Public Health Service

and the University of Chicago. Almost 100 investigators contributed to the 46 papers and discussion which have been carefully edited. The material is divided into ten sections, including erythropoietin assay methods, chemistry, sites of formation, metabolic fate, relation to anemia, polycythemia and renal abnormalities. The kinetics of erythropoiesis and cellular response to this erythropoietic stimulatory factor in the blood form additional sections. This material will be of interest to investigators in the field, as well as clinical hematologists, and should be available in medical libraries as the current reference source on this erythropoietic hormone. The promptness with which these Proceedings have appeared is commendable.

WILLIAM F. LUTTGENS, M.D.

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**SURGERY OF THE CHEST**—Edited by John H. Gibbon, Jr., M.D., Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery and Chairman of the Department of Surgery, The Jefferson Medical College. With the Collaboration of 35 Authorities. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1962. 902 pages, \$27.00.

This attractively-bound volume is the most comprehensive work available on surgery of the chest. The 35 highly qualified contributing authors have succeeded in covering the various facets of surgery within the chest with thoroughness and enough technical detail to be helpful to the surgeon encountering such problems. Emphasis is also placed on the diagnostic tests and preoperative evaluation of surgical candidates. The text is amply supplemented with carefully selected and meaningful illustrative material.

In addition to the admirable coverage given the more conventional areas of thoracic surgery (i.e., pulmonary, esophageal, etc.), eight additional chapters deal with cardiac surgery, primarily open heart techniques. The physiology and problems of whole body perfusion, prosthetic heart valves, pace-makers, etc., are also discussed.

If any criticism were to be made of this volume, it would be that a few of the authors rely too heavily perhaps on their own experiences and opinions. In all other respects, this book is a valuable contribution to the surgical literature, and is recommended enthusiastically to all thoracic surgeons.

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**TRAUMA TO NERVES IN LIMBS**—James E. Bateman, M.D., F.R.C.S.(C); illustrated by Louise Gordon. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1962. 453 pages, \$14.00.

During World War II interest in peripheral nerve injuries was reviewed, and first class monographs on the problem appeared in the English language. No one of these, however, was able to combine in a single volume the material that Dr. Bateman has brought together. The treatment is complete and readable.

The material is presented in a logical way and includes a discussion of the embryology and developmental defects of peripheral nerves; the anatomy of peripheral nerves, including the surgical anatomy; the important considerations of the physiology of nerve repair; pathology of nerve injury; a consideration of the mechanisms of nerve injury and their diagnosis; and the use of electrodiagnostic tests. Operative indications, the techniques of repair, the bridging of gaps, the use of grafts, and the special problems of individual nerves are given appropriate emphasis. Neural lesions that result from unusual mechanisms including tumors, radiation, and iatrogenic causes are treated. An excellent discussion of the relationship of neural injury to bone and vascular injury is presented.

Practical information on substitution and trick movements, the method of applying electrical stimulation and its value, the rehabilitatory approach, and the use of appro-